Diverging and intergrading forms are abundant in the genus. Noticeably so is it with the arboreal species, *A. canadensis.* Trees occur whose leaves are pubescent throughout the season. Leafy forms occur whose fruit branches are remarkably leafy, the fruit being entirely hidden. Birds make such onslaughts on the ripe fruit that in order to get it in quantity and perfection it is necessary to study it miles away from the inhabited sections, for birds are rare in such localities.

WESTMINSTER, VT.

SHORTER NOTES

Ribes chihuahuense sp. nov. — Branches smooth, gray. Leaves ovate to suborbicular in outline, the blades 2–2.5 cm. long, dull dark-green above, pale-green beneath, broadly cuneate to subtruncate at the base, 3-lobed, glabrous on both sides, papillose above when young, sparingly ciliate on the margin, the lobes few-toothed, acutish or obtuse, petioles as long as the blades or shorter, pubescent when young; racemes 3–5-flowered, a little longer than the leaves, the axis densely pubescent; flowers sessile or very nearly so, bracts ovate-elliptic, obtuse, ciliate, 5–7 mm. long; hypanthium nearly cylindric, 1 cm. long, sepals oblong, obtuse, 6–7 mm. long; petals ovate-oblong, acute, a little more than half as long as the sepals.

Chihuahua, Mexico, Feb., 1903, *C. A. Purpus, 1061.* Differs from all the United States species by the essentially sessile flowers.

N. L. BRITTON.

FASCIATIONS IN DROSERA, IBERVILLEA, AND CECROPIA. — The fasciated specimen of *Drosera rotundifolia* pictured herewith was found in the propagating houses of the New York Botanical Garen in March, 1907. The flattening affected the stem, resulting in a fasciated rosette, with a growing line 1.4 cm. in length. The literature of teratology seems to contain no instance of fasciation in this genus, while the odd character of the plants makes the appearance of anomalous individuals the object of peculiar interest.

Another fasciation of a curious and rare species is that of a shoot of *Ibervillea Sonorae.* One of the vine-like branches which

spring from the enormous storage tuber measures a little over a centimeter in width. In this case but a single branch is abnormal and the rest of the plant is apparently unaffected.

The fasciation of roots is comparatively infrequent, but Renaudet in a thesis dated Poitiers, 1901, states that it is found oftenest among the aërial roots of tropical species. *Cecropia palmata* produced three fasciated roots in the tropical house of the New York Botanical Garden in 1906. They emerged from the

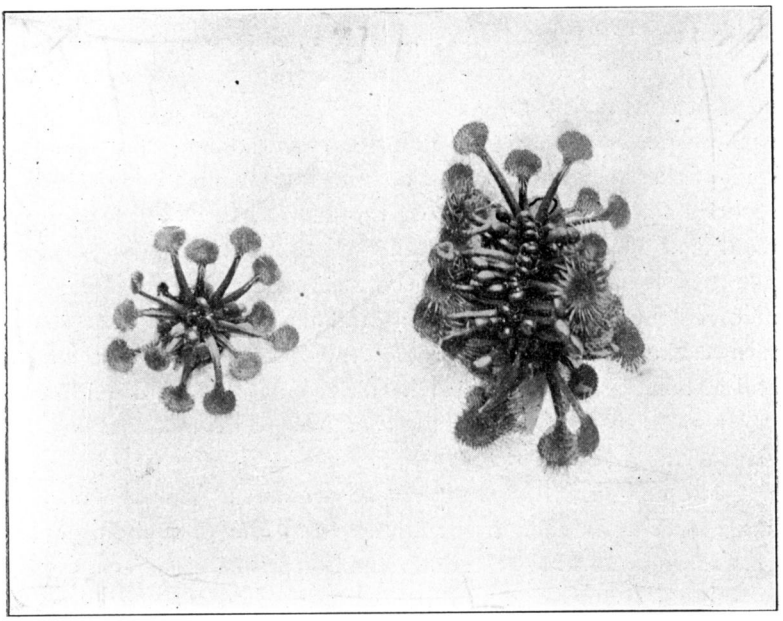

FIGURE 3. A normal and a fasciated plant of *Drosera rotundifolia*.

trunk somewhat over a foot from the ground, began to flatten close to the main axis, and were finally deeply grooved and bifurcated. The largest measured 12 mm. in width and was three-forked. They resembled closely the drawing of a root of *Pothos aurea* by Udo Dammer in Gardener's Chronicle (**26**: 724. 1886), although, perhaps owing to the early development of the fasciation, injuries such as he has described in connection with the fasciation of *Pothos* could not be detected.

ALICE ADELAIDE KNOX.